

Harriman Finds Latins Hesitant on Troop Aid

By JUAN de ONIS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.—W. Averell Harriman, President Johnson's special envoy, is finding some hesitancy in Latin-American governments to commit military forces for peace-keeping in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Harriman, United States Ambassador at Large, arrived today on the third stop of his mission to win the support of Latin-American governments for United States policy in the Dominican Republic. He will meet President Humberto Castelo Branco in Brasilia, the capital, tomorrow.

In meetings with President Guillermo León Valencia of Colombia and Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru, Mr. Harriman's explanations of United States motives for sending troops to the Dominican Republic received a sympathetic hearing, informed sources said.

Mr. Harriman urged during these talks that Colombia and Peru contribute military forces to an inter-American combined force to keep peace in the Dominican Republic. The unit, as envisioned, would support the five-man peace mission of the Organization of American States now in Santo Domingo.

President Valencia, who expressed deep concern over evidences of Communist domination of the Dominican insurgents, said his bipartisan regime would have to reach agreement on sending military support.

Dr. Valencia's Conservative party shares control of Congress with the Liberal party.

President Belaúnde Terry,

Colombia and Peru Outline

Barriers to Sending Men for Dominican Force

who faces an Opposition majority in Congress, informed Mr. Harriman that Peruvian forces could be sent only with legislative authorization. Congress is in recess until July 28. Taking a cue from President Johnson's speech yesterday, Mr. Harriman said on arriving here that the United States sent troops to save American lives and to "prevent a Communist seizure of power" in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Harriman is showing the Latin presidents a dossier giving the names and antecedents of various Communist groups that "merged" to take over the Dominican uprising.

He said this intelligence indicated that Communist agents trained in China, Cuba and the Soviet Union were leading the "internal subversion."

Coinciding with Mr. Harriman's arrival, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry said in note that it was supporting the O.A.S. action in the Dominican Republic "without sacrifice of the principle of nonintervention . . . to preserve democratic liberties, peace and ~~colonial~~ security."

It was reported that President Castelo Branco, former Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, is well disposed toward sending forces to the Dominican Republic under O.A.S. auspices.

Mr. Harriman is also discussing longer-term political plans for O.A.S. action in the Dominican Republic. This fol-

lows the lines of Mr. Johnson's statement that "our goal . . . is that the people of that country must be permitted to freely choose the path of political democracy, social justice and economic progress."

The American envoy is going to Buenos Aires Wednesday to meet with President Arturo U. Illia. He plans to see President Eduardo Frei Montalva of Chile Thursday. His last stop on the mission will be Ecuador.

Chile Opposes U.S. Move

Special to The New York Times

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 3.—The Government-owned newspaper La Nación reaffirmed today Chile's position on the Dominican crisis. Chile has called for withdrawal of American forces before investigations are undertaken and has adhered to her policy of nonintervention.

In an editorial, La Nación said: "The presence of North American troops in the Dominican Republic constitutes unilateral action, which has not been subject to consultation with other [O.A.S.] member states. It said the United States action had the "appearance of virtual intervention."